

1 receive to get it down to parts that would contain  
2 concentrated samples of DNA.

3 The DNA process involves putting cuttings or  
4 scraps into tiny little tubes. So, therefore, when a large  
5 item would come in, say a gun or an item of clothing, you  
6 try to zero in on those specific parts of an item that would  
7 be useful for DNA.

8 And then the second part would be the DNA analysis  
9 where we take the cuttings, swabbings, et cetera, of those  
10 items and then perform an extract and an amplification and  
11 then, finally, a detection of what DNA might be in those  
12 samples.

13 Q And what -- what do you need besides the item of  
14 evidence in order to perform that DNA extraction and then  
15 comparison?

16 A Um, well, once the items are actually analyzed,  
17 that next step would then be to analyze standards. Those  
18 would be reference samples from possible victims or suspects  
19 in the case.

20 Q Is that where these buccal swabs come into play?

21 A Correct. We use buccal swabs as our main source  
22 of reference. We swab the inside of the mouth. The inside  
23 of the mouth carries epithelial cells, fresh mucus cells.  
24 And what those do is they're a strong source of DNA.

25 Q Likewise, is blood a strong source of DNA?

1           A     Yes.

2           Q     Did you receive a number of items for analysis in  
3 connection with a Ms. Ajelina Lewis?

4           A     Yes, in her case we received about 20 items.

5           Q     And did those include buccal swabs from Ms. Lewis?

6           A     Yes.

7           Q     Also from the victim, Mr. Palmer?

8           A     Correct.

9           Q     Now, initially you -- you had those two buccal  
10        swabs. Subsequently, were you provided additional buccal  
11        swabs?

12          A     Yes. We were provided additional reference  
13        samples.

14          Q     And who were those from?

15          A     One was from Ralph Palmer, the uncle. And another  
16        one was from a Nicole Tengsater.

17          Q     And what was the purpose in receiving those  
18        additional swabs?

19          A     They were additional people who might have lived  
20        at the residence.

21          Q     And in doing your analysis, it's helpful to have  
22        all the known reference factors that you can; is that right?

23          A     Correct.

24          Q     Did you receive two condoms for analysis in this  
25        case?